

Status of E391a

Search for $K_L \rightarrow p^0 n \bar{n}$ decay

G.Y.Lim
IPNS, KEK

@ 32nd ICHEP 19th August 2004 Beijing

E391a Collaboration

*High Energy Accelerator Research Organization, **KEK, Japan***

*Joint Institute for Nuclear Research (Dubna), **Russia***

*Department of Physics, **Kyoto University, Japan***

*National Defense Academy of Japan, **Japan***

*Department of Physics, **National Taiwan University, Taiwan***

*Department of Physics, **Osaka University, Japan***

*Department of Physics, **Pusan National University, Korea***

*Research Center for Nuclear Physics, **Osaka University, Japan***

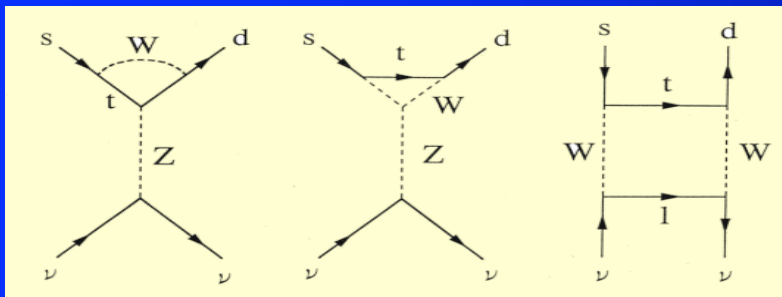
*Faculty of Science and Engineering, **Saga University, Japan***

*Department of Physics, **University of Chicago, USA***

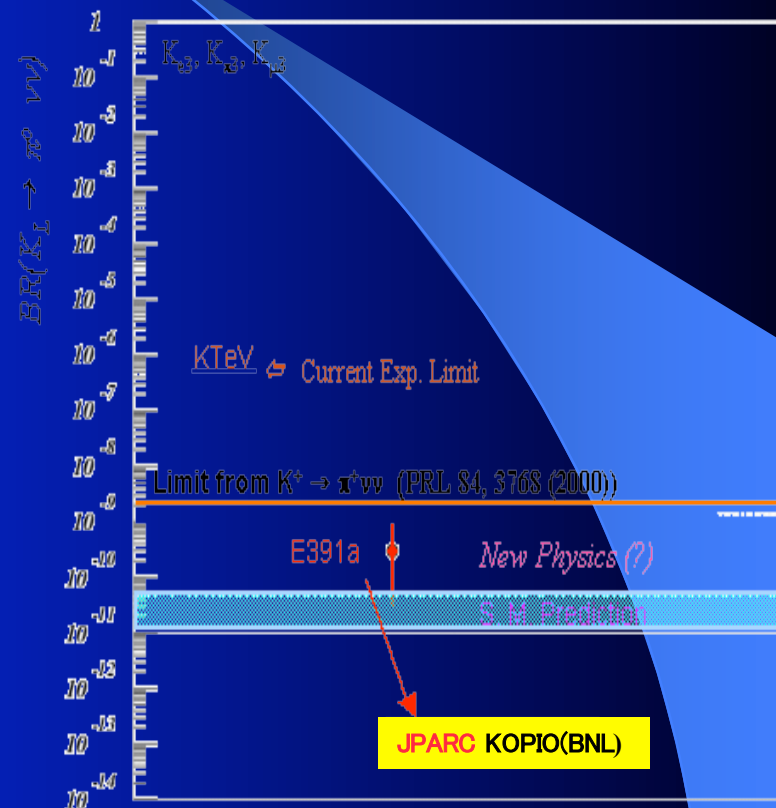
*Department of Physics, **Yamagata University, Japan***

Introduction

- Searching for $K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu \bar{\nu}$ decay
 - Flavor Changing Neutral Current
 - Direct CP violation ($D_s = 1$)

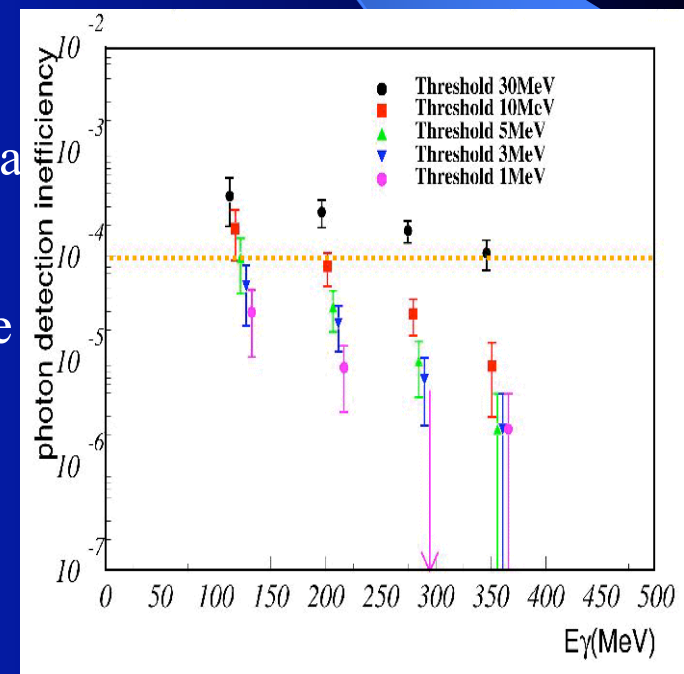
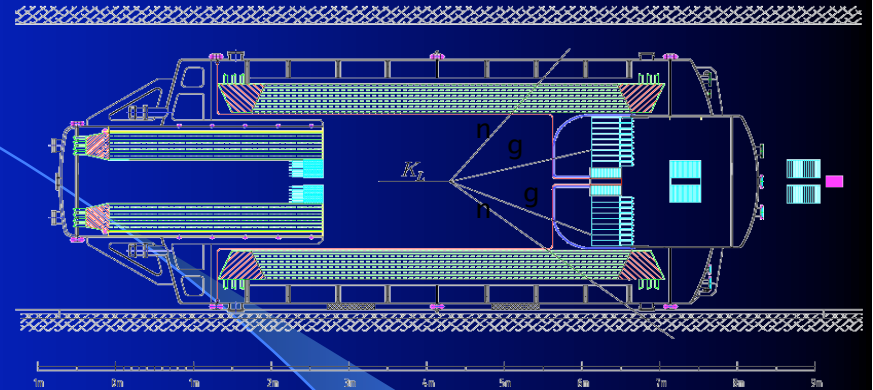


- Clean measurement of $\text{Im}(V_{td}) \sim h$
- First dedicated experiment
- Step-by-step approach
 - $E391a(O(10^{-10})) \rightarrow J\text{-PARC}(O(10^{-13}))$

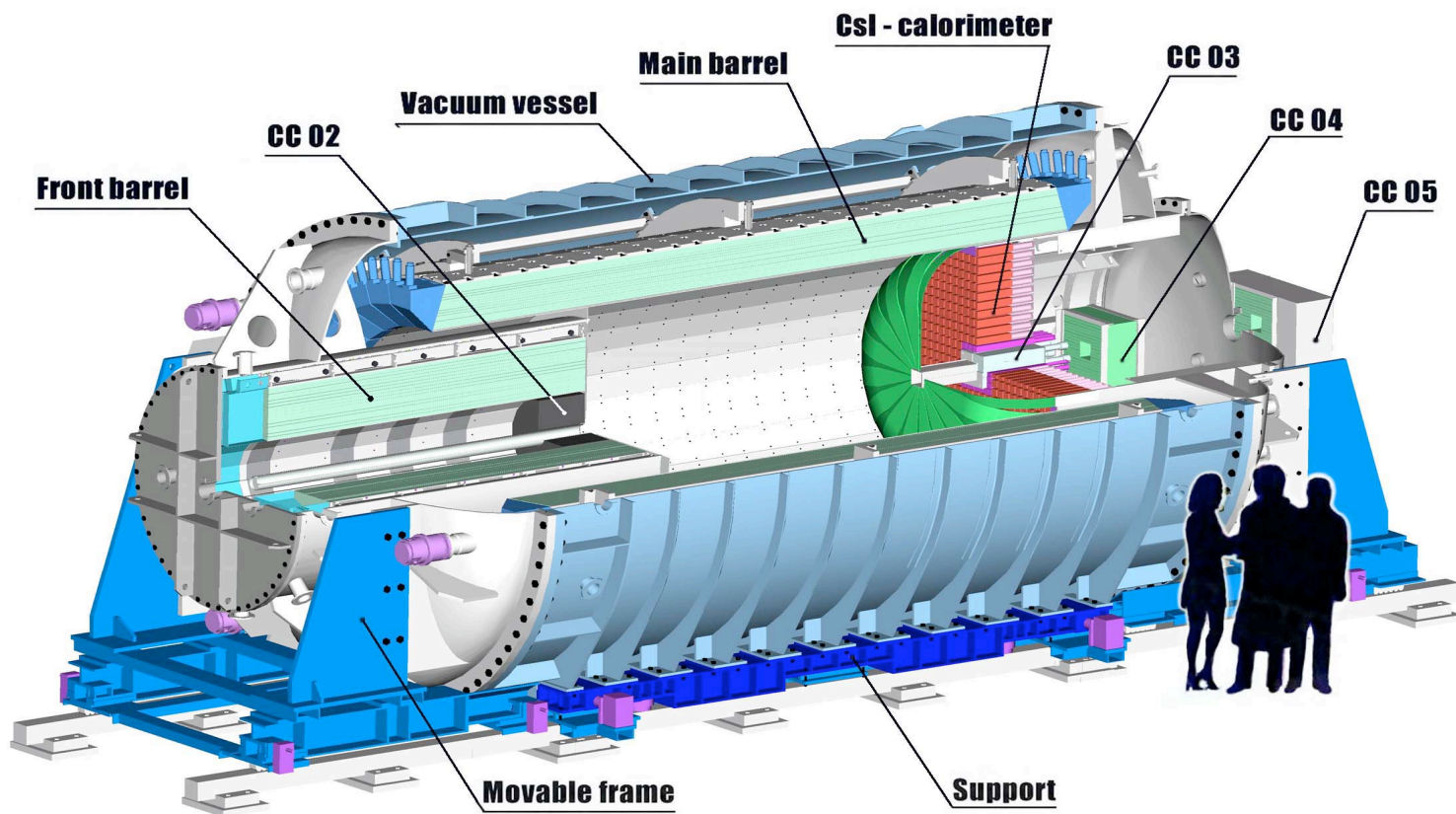


Detection principle

- p^0 with high P_T
- Pencil beam
 - Narrow beam – P_T resolution
 - single p^0 production (from halo neutron)
 - Low energy – free from hyperon decays
- Detector system in vacuum
 - Minimize materials between decay region and detector
- Perfect Veto system
 - Hermetic veto counters including beamline
 - Double decay chamber
 - Reject K_L decay in front of fiducial region
 - High detection efficiency
 - Low detection threshold



E391a apparatus



History

- Dec.1996: conditionally approved
- Mar.1999: constructed the beam line
- July 2001: approved
- Oct. 2002: engineering run
- Jan. 2004: finish detector assembling
- 18 Feb. –June 30 2004: Data taking

Data taking

Online monitoring using $K_L \rightarrow p^0 p^0 p^0$ decay

12 GeV incident protons

2.2×10^{12} /spill at target

2s spill length

4s repetition

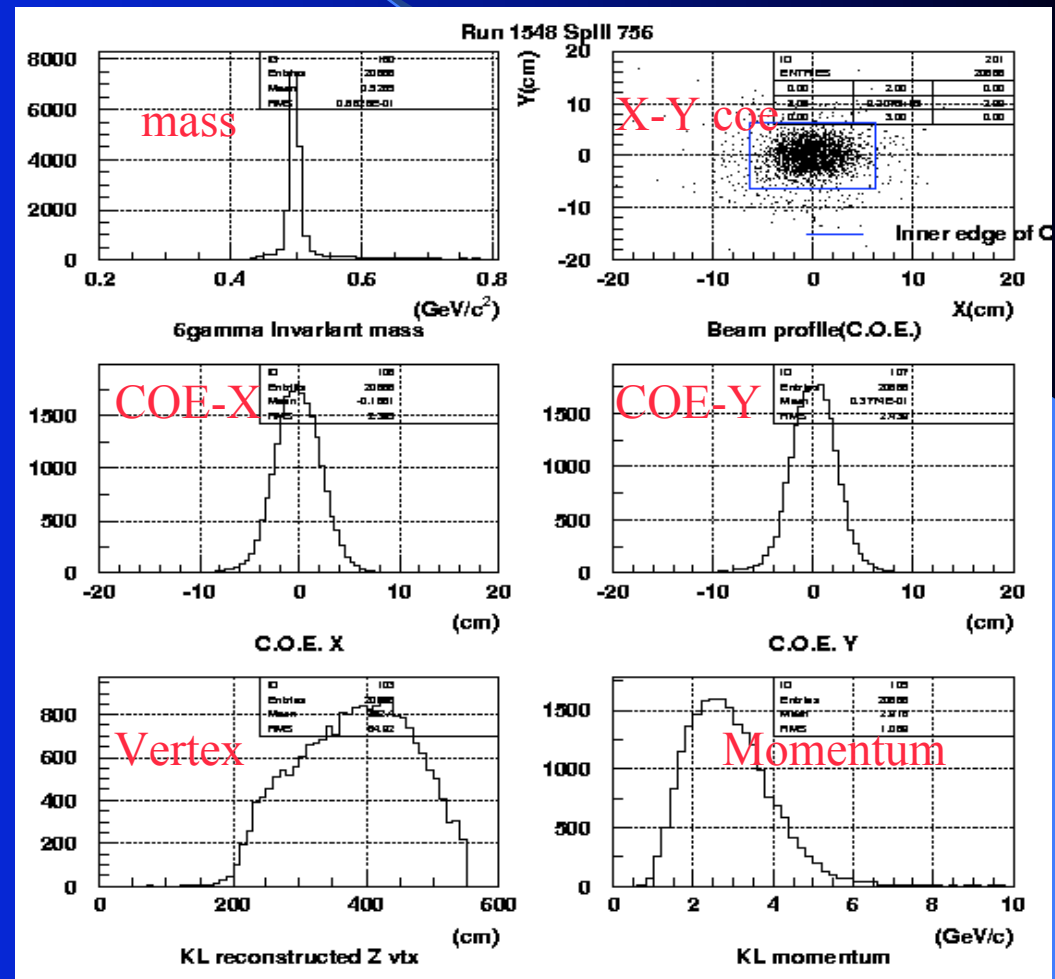
K_L Yield in front of detector

5×10^5 /spill

peak momentum : 2 GeV/c

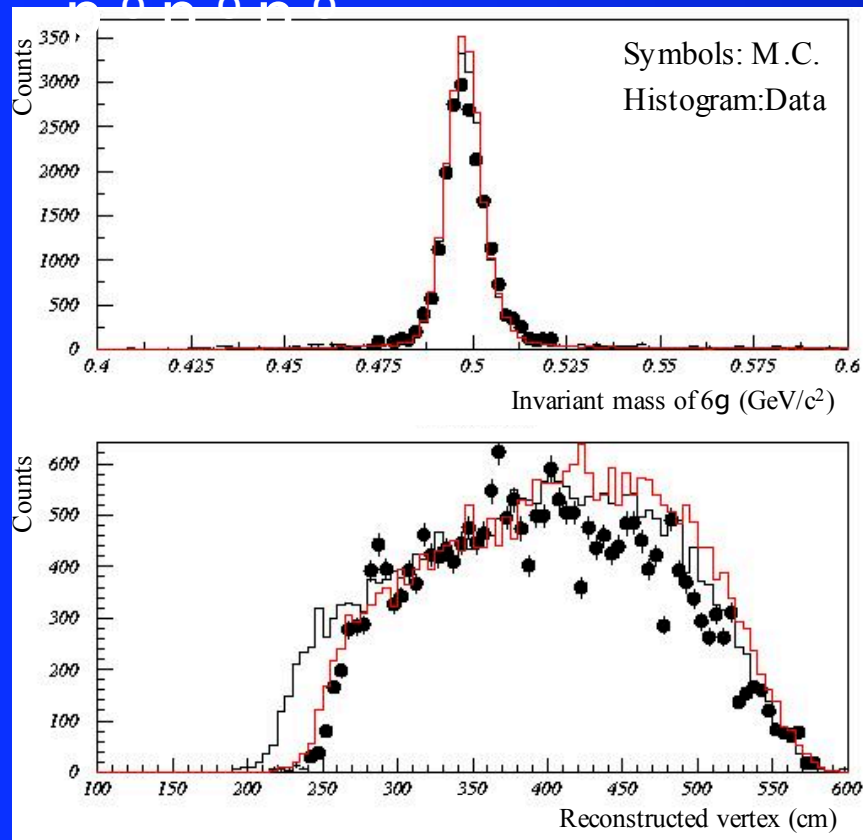
DAQ live-time ratio : 75 %

Vacuum pressure : 1×10^{-5} Pa



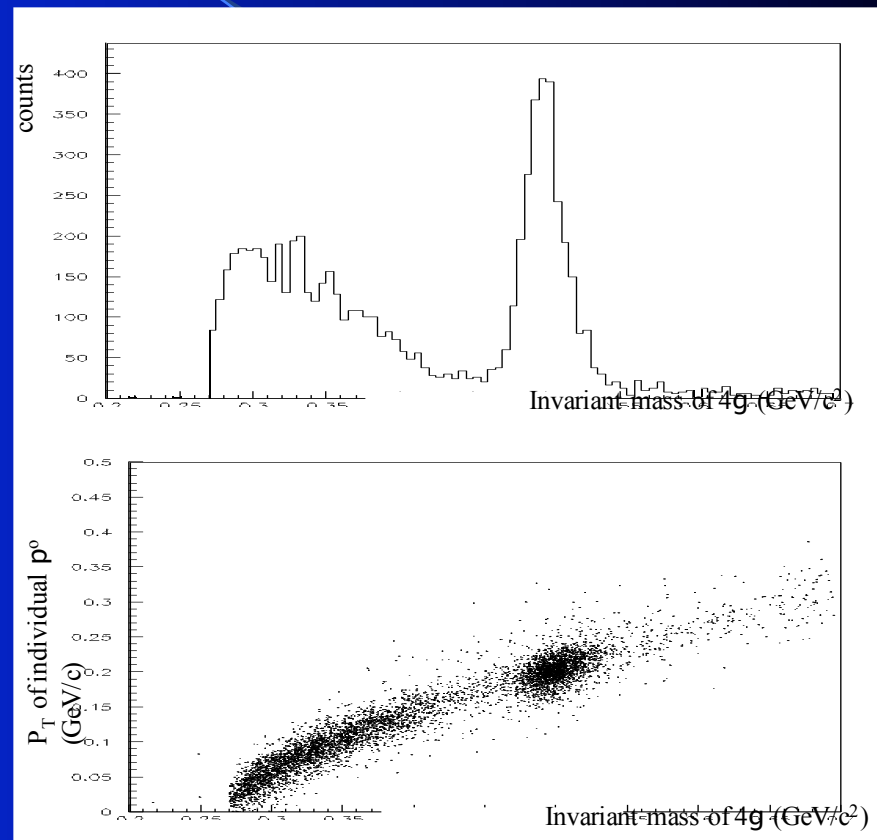
Monitoring channels

$K_L \rightarrow$



Normalization of the K_L beam
Detailed study for accidental hits

$K_L \rightarrow p^0 p^0$



Normalization of the K_L beam
To understand veto counters

Expected sensitivity

$$S_{\pi\nu\nu} = (A_{3\pi}/A_{\pi\nu\nu}/Y_{3\pi}) \cdot \text{Br}_{3\pi},$$

$$A_{3\pi}/A_{\pi\nu\nu} \sim 1/20$$

$$Y_{3\pi} \sim 19(\text{/spill}) \cdot 7.2 \times 10^3 (\text{spill/shift}) \cdot (300 - 80 - 3 \times 15)(\text{shifts})$$

▪ 80 shifts: cooling water trouble(30)+tuning with shared beam(30)+tuning with full beam(20)

▪ 3×15 shifts: 3 special runs (air, short bunch, π^0 calibration)
 $\sim 2.4 \times 10^7$

$$\text{Br}_{3\pi} = 0.21$$

$$S_{\pi\nu\nu} \sim 4.4 \times 10^{-10} \text{ (without study for acceptance loss)}$$

Summary

- E391a – the first dedicated experiment for the $K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 n n$ decay.
- Data taking has been done during 300 shifts from Feb. 2004 successfully.
- Analysis is being done aiming for the first result within this year.
- We are proposing Run II on the next year.
- Significant step for the precise measurement at the JPARC.